



COALLIERS RUN OFF

From Pittenweem Coal-Work.

ON Friday the 14th current, JOSEPH CLAVERING and WILLIAM STEEL, coalliers, at Pittenweem Coal, run off from the work, and carried with them a silver watch, a guinea-note, and several other things belonging to the house in which they lodged in Pittenweem. They are both about 30 years of age, and said they formerly wrought at Pittenweem Coal-work.

Joseph Clavering is of a fair complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has his own hair short, not dark; and went off in blue cloths.

William Steel is of black complexion, pock-pitted, about 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, and his mouth is a little to the right side, has black bushy hair; and went off in a long blue duffle coat: It is supposed they will go towards England.

Any person who will apprehend either of these coalliers, and confine them in any jail, shall have a reward of ONE GUINEA, upon acquainting Mr Gavin Hogg, in Pittenweem, of their commitment. It is begged all coalmasters will attend to this advertisement.

THE Managers of the East-Lothian and Merse

Whale-fishing Company want about 20,000 lib. weight of BEEF. Any person willing to engage to serve them with that quantity, may give in proposals to the Managers, at their office in Dunbar, betwixt and the 24th current.

The beef to be killed at Dunbar about the beginning of November. Not to be repeated.

STOLEN or STRAYED from PERTH,

On Monday the 9th instant, A YOUNG POINTER, or SETTING DOG, of the Spanish breed. He is white and brown, his ears brown, and answers to the name of Don. Any person giving information of him to Mr John Bisset merchant in Perth, so that the owner may recover him again, shall have Half a Guinea Reward, if required.

His master states himself, that no gentleman will permit his servants to detain or conceal him. Perth, 15th October 1780.

FOR SALE, The HOUSE and GROUNDS at VIEWFRITH, NEAR RESTLERIG.

THE HOUSE is genteel, substantial, and commodious; commands all round a delightful, varied, and extensive prospect: The apartments are large and elegant. The Office-houses are convenient and well situated; the Ground laid out in grass, shrubbery, fruit and kitchen garden, with gravel-walks; the whole inclosed with a high stone-wall, stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds.

There is plenty of excellent water, which is conveyed into the house with leaden pipes.

For particulars, enquire at the house, which may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from eleven to two o'clock.

From the London Papers, Oct. 10.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. The following is the report of Capt. Harald Christjerin, commander of the King's frigate, l'Aigle Noir, dated from Spithead, July 29; "Having left Helfinger, with his Majesty's frigate l'Aigle Noir, and the convoy of Swedish merchantmen, confided to my care; and having past the north sea, and part of the English Channel, I perceived on the 16th of July, at noon, at a small distance from Start, two armed vessels, which directed their course towards the convoy, immediately gave the signal for the convoy to keep as near the frigate as possible; I then prepared the vessel for an engagement, putting the cannons on the other in proper order, and leaving the boats out. At two in the afternoon, I could distinguish that one of the armed vessels, which was a brigantine painted yellow, and mounting a white English flag, had sent her boat about three English miles to leeward, to a vessel which bore Swedish colours, though it did not belong to the convoy. I then hoisted my flag, and fired a gun; but the English brig took no notice of it, but approached the frigate, as if with an intention to be convinced what flag she mounted, and then boarded the before mentioned vessel, soon after which I saw the Swedish flag strike. Upon this I thought myself under an obligation to repulse force by force, and having given orders to fire with balls, I compelled the brig after firing twenty-two twelve pounders to relinquish the Swedish vessel. Upon this occasion I caused the frigate to be towed along by the two boats, that I might come up with the armed vessel more speedily. At length I returned to the convoy, perceiving that one of the armed vessels which was fitted out in the manner of a galley, carried her head towards the convoy; they had even the audacity to send a boat filled with armed men to the two vessels of the convoy that were most in the rear, but about 40 twelve pounders, partly fired on the brig, and partly into the boat, did not leave it in their power to do any mischief, but after firing two or three times, they made off by the help of their oars, and their boats. I pursued them, however, till a calm and the night hid them from my sight. The vessels entrusted to my care, have been escorted to their place of destination. A tedious passage, and contrary winds, have obliged me to anchor in this harbour, to refresh my men, take in fresh water, and refit my frigate; after which I shall sail as soon as possible, to execute my further instructions.

"I ought to add, that I have been treated here with all the attention I could possibly expect, in quality of commander of a frigate belonging to the King of Sweden."

HARALD CHRISTJERIN.

L O N D O N.

The Jack, of 14 guns, an American privateer, is taken by the Danes frigate, and carried into Quebec.

The last news from Rome acquaints us, that six of their Cardinals are attacked with the reigning malignant fever. Should they die, as from their age may be expected, there will not only be a great vacancy in the Sacred College, but throw the succession to the Pontifical Chair into other hands than it was thought would gain it.

Cardinal Marc Antonio Colonna was born at Rome, on the 16th of August, 1724, and advanced to the purple in 1759, by Pope Clement XIII. being then but 35 years old. He is of one of the first families of Rome, which hath already given one Pope, in the person of Pope Martin III. who reigned from the year 1417 to 1431.

Cardinal Pamphili is 81 years old, though only of a late creation. One of his family was Pope, by the name of Innocent X. and reigned from 1644 to 1655.

Cardinal Rezzonico a Venetian by birth, nephew to the late Pope Clement XIII. was by him made a Cardinal in 1758.

Cardinal Conte is 91 years old, being born at Camerino, in Italy, the 24th of February, 1689, and was made a Cardinal in 1759, in the 70th year of his age. The Cardinals Delci and Marefiochi are of late creations.

In order that the nation at large may not be deceived in so important a matter as the examination of the Hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; late President of the American Congress, before the Secretaries of State at Lord George Germaine's office, we think it our duty to state, as exactly as possible, what passed on that occasion.

When Mr Laurens was called in, he was addressed by Lord Hillsborough, with much politeness, nearly as follows: Lord Hillsborough:—"Sir, we only trouble you to know whether you are the Gentleman who was taken by Captain Keppel on board the Vesta frigate."

Mr Laurens:—"Yes, my Lord, I am that Gentleman." Captain Keppel was asked if it was the same person; he replied, Yes.

Lord Hillsborough:—"And whether 'you are the Henry Laurens, said to have been President of the Congress in America?'"

Mr Laurens:—"My Lord, I shall make no hesitation in acknowledging that I am the Henry Laurens, who had the honour of being appointed President of the American Congress. But, my Lords, having acknowledged this much, your Lordships will; I trust, excuse me, if I avail myself of a right peculiar to Gentlemen in my situation, of not answering any more questions whatsoever, not having had the opportunity of consulting my friends, or counsel, on this occasion: Because your Lordships must know, that by answering questions which may be put to me, my replies may, perhaps tend to a crimination of myself, which, I am sure, your Lordships would by no means wish."

Lord Hillsborough:—"No, Sir, by no means. It is not our wish that you should criminate yourself, or give such replies as may tend to it."

Mr Laurens:—"Then, My Lords, for the sake of avoiding it, I hope I shall not have needless questions put to me, as it would be improper to give any answer."

Lord Hillsborough:—"Very well, Sir. Mr Laurens, will you please to retire?"

Mr Laurens bowed and withdrew. In about an hour after he was again called in, and the information read over to him; soon after which, a commitment for High Treason, to the Tower, was made out, under the King's sign manual.

Mr Laurens:—"I hope your Lordships will excuse me, if I demand a copy of the information, and of my commitment. Under the especial circumstances of the case, I should think that right will not be denied me by your Lordships."

To this demand, the Secretaries made no reply. Mr Laurens was again desired to withdraw, and in a short space of time he was conducted to the Tower.

Another account says, the outline of the Hon. Mr Laurens's examination on Friday before the Secretaries of State, has transpired; of which the following are said to be the particulars: Previous to Mr Laurens's appearance before the Secretaries and Justice Addington, it was settled in the interior Cabinet what questions were to be put to him, and they were committed to writing. Mr Laurens was asked if he acknowledged himself a subject of the British Crown? To which he answered in the negative. He was then asked in what capacity he considered himself, and to what kingdom he was subject? He replied, he considered himself as an American Plenipotentiary; that he was subject to no King whatever; and owned no other superior than the United States of America, collectively represented by Congress. Being interrogated if ever he thought himself a subject of the British Empire? He replied in the affirmative; but that as it was the undoubted privilege of every society of men that were under the dominion of any one, or more, whatever, when they found themselves aggrieved, and had no prospects of redress, to withdraw their allegiance, and either to throw themselves under the protection of another, or establish a government among themselves on the basis of a more generous nature, that of public and general liberty, which might check the tyranny of the few, for the security of the whole body. He was asked, where his pretended Embassy was for? He answered, he was no pretended Ambassador, but a legal one, and his credentials were properly authenticated for an European Court.

Several more questions were asked relative to seized papers, the state of America, &c. to all which he replied in the most wary, but determined manner.

When he was told that he was to be committed to the Tower, he told them it was violating the law of nations to detain an Ambassador; and he hoped every Court in Europe would shew their detestation of such conduct.

Mr Laurens asked, if he were to consider himself as a captive Ambassador; or, as they termed him, a *rebellio subject of Great Britain*? To neither of which questions it was thought proper to answer.

A M E R I C A.

The following articles of intelligence are selected from RIVINGTON'S NEW YORK ROYAL GAZETTE. of August 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, and 30. (Brought over by a vessel just arrived in Clyde.)

A person arrived a few days ago in a vessel from St Christophers, who declares, that he saw 500 Spanish soldiers, rank and file, exclusive of their officers, and of Spanish seamen, brought prisoners to that island; and that he dined in company with one of their priests, who proved

a North Briton. This affords still more solid ground, for the credibility of the report of there being a very large number, (four or twenty-three sail) of Spanish transports taken by a detachment from Sir George Rodney's fleet, under the command of Admiral Rowley.

A new South Carolina corps, to consist of 1000 men, is raising by Mr Cunningham, who eminently distinguished himself in 1773, by his enterprises in behalf of Government. The other provincial corps are successful in recruiting, and Colonel Patrick Ferguson has raised a very fine body of young back country militia. With these augmentations, Lord Cornwallis will find himself at the head of a very large body of troops. The town militia are to be embodied at their own desire.

The following are the latest accounts we at Charlestown have received of the combined fleets of France and Spain, said to be 34 sail of the line, 22 French and 12 Spanish, and 16 or 18,000 land forces.

It is thought, the original destination was against Jamaica; but the imminent danger with which the Spanish settlements upon the main are threatened, has given rise to a conjecture that they will claim the first attention of the Spanish part of the armament; in that case, the original plan must be laid aside. Indeed, should their determination be otherwise, there is every reason to expect, that any attempt they may make on Jamaica will prove abortive. There were lately at Port Royal four line of battle ships, a fifty, and several powerful frigates, a considerable body of regulars, and a very numerous and respectable militia; the fortifications have also been repaired and augmented, under the direction of that able Engineer General Archibald Campbell. And, when to this is added the certainty of powerful assistance from Admiral Rodney and Commodore Wallingham, there seems very little doubt of the Bourbon forces against meeting with that reception they have so often experienced from the sons of Britain.

We are informed that his Majesty's fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, is in Gardner's Island Sound, adjoining to Long Island, between Montack Point and Plum Island, one of the best harbours in North America, admitting the first-rate men of war, where the squadron may safely ride, land locked, summer and winter, in the heaviest gales. At the same time, the navigation of the Sound is perfectly commanded; New London the principal port of Connecticut, distant only about eighteen miles, and Rhode Island about forty. No egress or regress can be had to and from the latter port, without the immediate knowledge of the British Admiral, whose fleet can at any time put to sea, at a moment's notice from his frigate's signal.

By the latest accounts from Rhode Island, we are informed, that the French have two thousand men sick in their hospital. The rebels have demanded a quantity of salt rations of the Comte de Rochambeau, but they could not be spared; the Comte however advanced them two hundred barrels of flour. There had been assembled about 2500 or 3000 militia, under Mr Heath's command, but most of them are gone home, they having not been permitted to join the French troops. Endeavours were used to recruit the French regiments with new levies from the inhabitants of this continent at Rhode Island; but the people discovered much aversion from that service, so that few or none were obtained. A price was limited for fresh provisions that might be brought to the French camp.

General Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, Generals Green and Wayne, with many other officers, and a large body of rebels, have been in the vicinity of Bergen for some days past. They have taken all the forage from the inhabitants of that place, and left them destitute of every thing for their present and winter subsistence. Their officers were down as low as Prior's Mills last Friday; but did not seem inclined to make any attack. Their artillery, save some field-pieces, with their baggage, are about twenty miles in the country.

Yesterday arrived a schooner in nine days from Providence, by which we are informed, that the privateer Queen arrived there in five days from Jamaica. Three days before she left that island, dispatches had been received from Admiral Rodney, then in the Mona passage, ordering the British squadron, consisting of seven line-of-battle ships on that station, immediately to join him; the Admiral had under his command twenty-seven sail of the line. The French fleet was separated from the Spaniards, the former supposed to have gone for Cape Francois, the latter for the Havannah. The island of Mona is situated between the islands of Hispaniola and Porto Rico.

We have not the least reason to doubt that Sir John Johnston, with about 1000 men, is now on the Mohawk River, and that Fort Stanwix has either fallen into their hands by assault, or that the rebels have evacuated the same, and that some hundreds of the country people have joined him.

The 9th June, the ship Admiral Duff, Richard Strange-master, of 30 guns, from St Kitt's for London, blew up in lat. 41. 50. long. 6. 37. in engaging the rebel ship the Protector, John Foster Williams master, belonging to Bolton. Fifty-five of the crew were taken up, among them the third mate, which was the only officer saved.

Friday last arrived here from Madeira, the brig Hawke, Captain Neal. The 7th ult. in lat. 36. long. 42. he fell in with Capt. Elvill, in a schooner that had been nine months from the West Indies, in the greatest distress, without her rudder, and been four months without water or meat, having subsisted most of that time on dried dolphin and burnt rum. Capt. Neal brought in all the crew but one man, who died on the wreck.

The British packet with the June mail, we are informed, is taken and carried into Philadelphia, by three rebel brigantine privateers.

The cutter belonging to the Hon. Major Cochrane, who was bound in her for England, we are informed, was attacked a small distance from the Hook, by a formidable force, but he happily escaped from falling into their hands. The Major carried off with him one of their boats, and several of their hands.

The men taken in the boat belonging to the above rebel privateers, informed the Major, that those cruizers had, last Monday fortnight, taken the Mercury packet, Capt. Dillon, after a *departure of eight weeks from Falmouth, and carried her into Philadelphia.

SALE of the Lands of COLPNA.

UPON the 8th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon, in the house of Alexander Macon winner in Aberdeen, there will be exposed to voluntary roup and sale,

The Lands and Estate of COLPNA, lying in the parish of Belhelvie and county of Aberdeen. The rent wherof, for crop 1780, is 252 l. Sterling, 17 B. 1 P. 3 M. and 78 Hens. The mansion-house and about 30 acres adjacent are under no lease; and good part of the Estate is enclosed, and the whole marked out for that purpose, according to a neat and regular plan. The soil is excellent; and the lands are well accommodated with moss and grife, lie within six miles of Aberdeen, and three of Newburgh; hold of the Crown, and entitle to a vote for a Member to represent the county of Aberdeen in Parliament. The tenants are bound to pay 6 l. per cent. for the money laid out in dyking, hedging, and ditching.

Rentals of the Estate to be seen in the hands of John Fraser, writer to the signet; Miln's Court, Edinburgh; and the articles of roup, plan of the estate, and progress of writs, which are clear and unexceptionable, are to be seen in the hands of Harry Lumden, Advocate, in Aberdeen.

N. B. For the encouragement of purchasers, the above Lands will be put up at 30 years purchase of the present free-rent.



Camp, at Rocky's, 15th Aug. 1780.
The sick, the extra artillery stores, the heavy baggage, and such quarter-master's stores as are not immediately wanted, to march this evening under a guard to Waxhaws; to this order the General requests the Brigadier Generals to see that those under their command pay the most exact and scrupulous obedience.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonds, with the remaining guns of the park, will take post, and march with the Virginia brigade under Gen. Stevens; he will direct, as any deficiency happens in the artillery affixed to the other brigades, to supply it immediately; his military, staff, and a proportion of his officers, with 40 of his men, are to attend him, and wait his orders.

The troops will be ready to march precisely at ten o'clock, in the following order, viz. Colonel Armand's advance cavalry, commanded by Colonel Armand; Colonel Porterfield's light infantry on the right flank of Colonel Armand's, in Indian file, 200 yards from the road; Major Armstrong's light infantry in the same order as Colonel Porterfield's on the left flank of the legion; advance guard of foot composed of the advanced pickets; first brigade of Maryland, second brigade of Maryland, division of North Carolina, Virginia division; rear guard, volunteers, cavalry on the right and left of the baggage, equally divided; in this order the troops will proceed this night: in case of an attack by the enemy's cavalry in front, the light infantry on each flank will instantly march up and give and continue the most galling fire upon the enemy's horse; this will enable Colonel Armand not only to support the enemy's charge, but finally rout them; the Colonel will therefore consider the orders to stand the attack of the enemy's cavalry, be their numbers what they may, as positive. General Stevens will immediately order one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, three sergeants, 1 drum, and 60 rank and file, to join Colonel Porterfield's infantry; these men are to be taken from the most experienced woodmen, and men every way fitted for the service.

The General will likewise complete Armstrong's light infantry to their original number; those must be immediately marched to the advanced post of the army. The troops will preserve the profound silence on the march; and any soldier who offers to fire, without the command of his officer, must be instantly put to death.

When the ground will admit of it, and the near approach to the enemy renders it necessary, the army will, when ordered, march in column; the artillery at the head of their respective brigades, and the baggage in the rear. The guard of the heavy baggage will be composed of the remaining officers and soldiers of the artillery, one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, four drums, and 60 rank and file; and no person whatever is to presume to feed any other soldier upon that service.

All batmen, waiters, &c. who are soldiers taken from the line, are forthwith to join their respective regiments, and act with their masters while they are upon duty. The tents of the whole army to be struck at tattoo.

Charleston, Aug. 17.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Cicely, Captain Hutchins, in six days from New Providence, by whom we are informed, that Captain Gilchrist, of the brigantine privateer Greyhound, of 14 guns three and four pounders, fell in with a rebel privateer brig of 22 guns, off Cape Francois, which he engaged and drove into the Cape. He likewise fell in with another rebel privateer brig of 16 guns, which, after a short engagement, he drove ashore, where he was lost.

He also captured two Spanish vessels, and, after taking out their cargoes, sunk them.

The Nassau privateer, belonging to New Providence, lately captured three rebel vessels laden with tobacco, molasses, and rum; one of them, called the Happy Return, left Cape Francois on the first inst. and informs that the French fleet, consisting of 23 sail of the line, were then there; they were repairing their rigging, which was in very bad order, and would detain them a considerable time before they could proceed to sea.

The following is a list of the prisoners taken by Lord Cornwallis, and sent in the Sandwich packet to St. Augustine, having broke their parole.

John Edwards, Thomas Ferguson, Christopher Gadsden, Anthony Toomer, William Hazel Gibbs, Richard Lushington, Thomas Heyward, Hugh Rutledge, Charles Frederick Morcan, Jacob Reid, Alexander Moultrie, Dr. Fayleaux, David Ramsay, Dr. Budd, George Flagg, John Ernest Poyas, John Poyas, John Todd, John Loveday, Edward McCready, Edward Blake, Thomas Savage, Edward North, John Sanfom, John Singleton, Bracey Singleton, Peter Timothy, Josiah Smith, one unknown.

Aug. 28. Last week, as a small party of our troops and militia were escorting one hundred and forty of the prisoners, taken near Camden, to this town, they were met by a strong party of mounted rebels, under the command of a Colonel Horry, who refused them. The panic in which they were thrown, in case of a pursuit, made them more anxious about their own safety, than of those whom they had rescued; and it being impossible to find horses for all, about sixty or seventy returned to surrender themselves, forty of whom arrived here last night, and a few this morning.

From the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Charleston, Tuesday, August 22.

The following orders of the Right Honourable Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, after the glorious victory obtained by his Lordship over the rebel army on the 16th inst. and other interesting and important advices, just arrived in town from Camden, are published by authority.

LORD CORNWALLIS'S ORDERS.

MY sense of gratitude and admiration for the behaviour of the troops which I had the honour to command in the action of yesterday, is so great, that words cannot express my feelings. The determined intrepidity with which every soldier fought in that glorious field, proved his sincere affection to his King and country, and his resolution to maintain their rights, and revenge their injuries.

My thanks are particularly due to Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant Colonel Webster, for the great assistance which I received from them, and for the courage and ability which they showed in conducting their respective divisions. The spirited exertions of the commanding officers of the different corps of infantry, deserve my warmest praise and acknowledgments.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, who commanded the cavalry, and Lieutenant M'Leod who commanded the artillery, for the great service they performed on that important day.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and have no doubt that the ardour which was shown by the young troops under his command, will, in future, be productive of the best consequences to the cause of Britain.

I feel most sensibly the advantages I received from the zeal and good conduct of my aid-de-camps, Captain Ross, and Lieutenant Haldane, and of Major of Brigade England, acting as Deputy Adjutant General, and the Majors of Brigade, Manly and Doyle.

RO. ENGLAND,

Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

Portrait of a letter from Major General de Kalbe to Dr. Phil of Philadelphia, taken out of his pocket when wounded and taken prisoner on the 16th inst.

"I was ever since I passed Roanoke river, and am still, in great distress for provisions for the army. With great difficulty I have hitherto collected, by military force, as much as was necessary to keep the army from starving. This want has put it out of my power to pursue my plan, to march to Pedee river, and drive the enemies from thence. I cannot complain of the Governor, farther than there are no magazines in all the State, for he has given me all the authority to act as I please: but, almost all the inhabitants are unwilling to part with anything for the army, either for love or money. I am sure the enemy would not have kept or defended their posts, had I been able to march on. Possibly I am censured by those that do not know any thing about the matter, for not having pushed on. I knew it was not to be done, without the greatest danger, or starving the troops, to oblige them to disband. But, for my own ease of mind, I have called a council of general and field officers: they were unanimously of opinion, that such a movement was impracticable, and would be highly injudicious."

"I am happy to hear, by a letter just received from General Gates, dated Richmond 8th July, informing that he was appointed by Congress to take command of the southern department, and expected to be here in a few days. I wish he may have, in his power to get provisions in another way than by sending half the army out to collect, which renders it dangerous to be near the enemy. May be he will use more severity than I did, and tell the Governors such a thing must be, and that they will take it kinder of him than they would take it of me."

Extract of another letter from the same person.

"General Gates arrived the 24th of July, and took the command on the 26th, to my great satisfaction; with what I have provided, and what he expected from Providence (for he had and could have no certainty of supplies), continued moving on, without seeing the enemy; they retreat before us; it is true, they are not much better off for provisions than we are, and are very sickly; our army has not so many sick as they have, although our troops have suffered amazingly; we have been often five or six days without bread, flour, or meat; and sometimes without meat, living on apples, green peaches, and green corn, when it was to be had in a barren thin-jettled country. Now, we are in hopes of faring better, if we can reach Camden. I am apt to believe the enemy will not make a stand there, but confine themselves to Charlestown."

From the London Papers, Oct. 12.

Montego Bay, August 5. Yesterday evening we had at severe a thunder storm as ever was known in the memory of man. The Alexander Capt. Baig, from Glasgow, lying in Bay, was struck with the lightning, which splintered and shivered to pieces her main-top-gallant-mast, main-top-mast, and main-mast; happily no lives were lost, but several of the crew were knocked down on the deck by the lightning, though no ways hurt.

L O N D O N.

This morning a report was current at the Jamaica Coffee-house, that Admiral Rodney, with his whole fleet, consisting of 17 sail, had arrived off the East end of Jamaica from St. Kitt's, in order to join Admiral Rowley in conveying, part of the way, the merchantmen bound to England, which sailed from Jamaica the first of August, but returned again to Blue Fields on the 4th, having received advice at sea that de Guichen, with 14 sail of the line, was lying in wait for them.

On Monday in the afternoon his Majesty went from Windsor to Kew, to meet the four young Princes and Princesses just arrived there from Eastbourn, and took them along with him to Windsor.

Yesterday the young Prince was privately baptized by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, by the name of Alfred.

Mrs Williams, wife of Capt. Williams, is appointed wet-nurse to her Majesty; the salary is 300l. for the first year, and 100l. per annus for life, besides other lucrative perquisites.

Yesterday Capt. Ross, who arrived with dispatches from Lord Cornwallis, was at Court, and had a long conference with the King; he had afterwards the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand on the late promotion.

Yesterday Archibald Macdonald, Esq. kissed the King's hand at St. James's, on being appointed his Majesty's Chief Justice of the Counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, &c. within the principality of Wales.

Earl Cornwallis, the present victorious British Commander, was one of the five Lords who at the beginning of the American disputes protested against the right of taxing the Americans.—His Lordship, however, obeyed the command of his Sovereign, to take a command against his rebel subjects, not agreeing with some of our most popular Admirals that a soldier has a right to judge of the expediency and justice of the war his country is engaged in, and also to refuse to act under an Administration whose political principles are repugnant to his own.

The army commanded by Gates comprised all the rebel force that could be collected and brought into the field, from the provinces of South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia. Their staff was so respectable as to include nine General officers.—The Gazette informs us, that between eight and nine hundred were killed. The proportion of the wounded to the killed commonly exceeds three to one; and as a thousand were taken prisoners, but a small remnant of their army can have escaped; and even those will be of little service, after having participated in such a defeat, from less than one third of their numbers; especially as there is not any Continental or disciplined troops of any sort now remaining in the southern provinces, to serve as a stock whereon another army may be engrafted.

Major-General de Kalbe, of the American troops, lately killed in the action near Camden, was a Prussian half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel, of about 70 years of age, and had been exceedingly serviceable to the American army, by his great attention to their discipline.

From Havre-de-Grace we are told, that 10 sail of transports, with troops and stores for Cadix, sailed on the 24th ult. under convoy of a frigate of 35 guns; and that advice was received of the loss of the Vieux Homme on the 20th ult. off Brest, a fine new transport, with 200 recruits on board, upwards of 98 of which, with most of the stores, were lost, the wind blowing very hard at E. by S. when the ship struck.

From Marseilles we have advice, that Mons. J—, a very capital merchant, had failed for 70,000 l. sterling.—Since the commencement of hostilities, it is reported he has lost by privateering and underwriting upwards of 100,000 l. He was greatly connected with several capital houses in Paris and Amsterdam.

This week Government have contracted for every large ship in the river they could obtain to carry over stores and troops to America.

The Royal George, Union, and London, ran foul of each other in the late storm, and are greatly damaged, so that they will require considerable repair before they can go to sea.

On Monday last, in a violent storm of rain and wind, the St Albans man of war, of 64 guns, lately launched at Chatham, was drove on a sandy bank, near the dock, and received considerable damage. Several small vessels in the river Midway were drove on shore at the same time; and two wharves were overset by the violence of the gale, by which accident thirteen persons were drowned, near Queanborough. The homeward-bound Jamaica fleet are insured at 30 guineas per cent.

As no more prizes may be taken and carried into Lisbon, Commodore Johnstone intends sending whatever prizes he takes into Madeira, where they are to remain until a convoy can be spared to convey them to England.

The East India Company do not expect the arrival of any of their homeward-bound ships until the latter end of this month, and have sent out a fast sailing frigate to order them to put into Ireland, until a good convoy can be procured to bring them to England.

Letters received yesterday by the Jamaica packet, bring an account of the island of Jamaica being on the 18th of August last quite safe, and free from any danger of the enemy, Admiral Rowley having just arrived with ten sail of the line and four thousand land forces.

The Sandwich packet from Jamaica, which is arrived at Falmouth, left Jamaica on the 14th of August.

Nathaniel Bayley, Esq. formerly for Abingdon, is come home in the Sandwich packet.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 12.

Bank Stock, —	South Sea Stock, 1000.
4 per cent. con. 59½ a ½ ex	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
div.	Ditto New Ann. 59½ a ½
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½	Ditto 1751, —
a ½ ex div.	India Stock, 149½ a ½
3½ per cent. 1758, 60½ a ½ a ½	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 61½ a 62	India Bonds, 8 a 10 prem.
3 per cent. red. —	Navy Bills, 11½ d/c.
Ditto 1726, —	Lot. Tick. 12 l. 19s. 6 d.
Long Ann. 16 3-16ths.	Scrip. 75½ a ½
Ann. 1777, 72½	Or nium, —
Ditto 1778, 11½ a 3-16ths.	Exch. Bids. 2 a 3 prem.
Long Light Ann. —	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 12.

AMERICAN NEWS.

"Extract from the Journals of Congress, March the 21st. A motion was made by Mr. Griffin, and seconded by Mr. Burke, that the resolution passed on the 3d of December last, for the adjournment of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, be repealed. A motion was made by Mr. Livingston, and seconded by Mr. Schuyler, that the consideration thereof be postponed. On the question for postponing, the yeas and nays were required, and it passed in the negative. On the question to agree to the resolution, the yeas and nays were required, and it passed in the negative."

"A motion was made by Mr. Livingston, and seconded by Mr. Matthews, that a committee of three be appointed to report a proper place where buildings may be provided for the reception of Congress, together with an estimate of the expense of providing such buildings, and the necessary offices for the several Boards. On the question to agree to this, the yeas and nays were required; and it was resolved in the affirmative."

"The members chosen were, Mr. Houlston, Mr. McKean, and Mr. Livingston."

"The General Assembly of Annapolis have passed the following laws: 1. An act to compel the attendance of the members of the General Assembly. 2. An act to declare and ascertain the privileges of the subjects of France residing within that State. 3. An act to raise a company of infantry to serve within the State. 4. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves. 5. An act for the relief of certain Non-jurors. 6. An act to abolish for ever the payment of quit-rent. 7. An act to encrease the allowance to Justices of the Peace and Jurymen."

"Congress have resolved, 'That the papers and original affidavits, relative to the capture of the brig Eagle, J. Ashmead commander, under a fort in the island of Saba, be filed in the office of the Secretary of the United States, in Congress assembled: That authentic copies thereof, signed by the said Secretary, be transmitted to their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of these United States at the Court of Versailles; and that he be directed to apply to them, for their aid in procuring satisfaction for the loss of the said brig Eagle and cargo; and for some assurance that the flag of the United States of America shall be protected from insult, when in the ports of the United Provinces.'"

"A motion was made in Congress by Mr. Matthews, and seconded by Mr. Houlston, 'That the thanks of Congress be returned to Captain Paul Jones, and the officers and crew of the Squadron under his command, for their brave and spirited conduct in the engagement with the Serapis and Comets of Scarborough ships of war; and for the services rendered in the common cause, in the late expedition to the coast of Great Britain.' The motion was referred to the Board of Admiralty."

"The Robuste, a British ship, of 74 guns, arrived at Halifax the 17th of April, from Georgia. She, with several more privateers, now lie in that harbour, and five of 10 guns each at Liverpool, in Nova Scotia. Mr. M'Lane has arrived at Halifax, from Majorbagaduce, where he has refused the command again, leaving the charge of Penobscot to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell."

"Congress have ordered the wives and children of all soldiers, or others, in the service of Great Britain, to depart the United States within the term of ten days; the correspondence carried on between those persons, having been found very prejudicial and dangerous to the cause of America. The Congress have also resolved, 'That in the supplies for the army, those persons who have particularly shown their attachment, shall be discriminated in their contributions thereto, from those who have not manifested any such zeal.'"

"The arrival of Admiral Rowley at Jamaica, with ten sail of the line, and 4000 land forces, has given great pleasure to the merchants in general, and particularly to those more immediately interested in the welfare of that island; as before the arrival of the last packet, great apprehensions of danger were entertained, on account of the intentions and preparations of Mons. de Guichen."

"On Wednesday last, Andrew Steuart, Esq. kissed the King's hand at St. James's, on his re-appointment in the late Commission to be one of the Lords of Trade."

"Orders have been out for several days, from the Admiralty, to the different ports in the Channel, for all small vessels of force to keep constantly cruising on the coast of France for the better security of the coasting trade, and to prevent their privateers from intercepting out ward-bound ships in their passage from the Downs to Torbay, to remain till the sailing of the West India fleet."

"There has not, perhaps, a more extraordinary incident happened in the annals of racing occurrences for some time past, than the following, which took place at the last meeting at Newmarket: Two horses were sold, one of which, the famous Potomac, went for sixteen hundred pounds; the other, an obscure fellow without a name, was thought to be well sold for sixteen guineas. In the course of the meeting, they were both engaged in the same match, when that which had gone only for sixteen pounds, not only beat Potomac, which sold for an hundred times the money, but several other horses of the first blood and character, that were deemed nearly of an equal value to it."

On the 10th instant, died at Logie, county of Moray, Mrs. Rose of Holme, a most agreeable worthy lady, and very much regretted.

A correspondent observes, that the Good Town's motto is decisive of the dispute concerning her representation—*Nisi dominus frustra*—"Unless the Lord Provost authorises, the election is void."

A correspondent, fond of consistency, would be glad to know the reason, why Mr. Miller's friends, in their list of Magistrates, published in last Saturday's Mercury, by deserts should have thought of re-electing Mess. Griek and Macdonald. These gentlemen were protested against, upon a former occasion, as being altogether ineligible to hold any office in the burgh. To our correspondent, therefore, it appears somewhat strange, how the same persons could be found incapable in one case, and highly proper in the other. He supposes this must have been done by the advice of some Advocate, well versed in the maxims of *Infamitibus*. For, it is said, that one of the order of Theatines, whose claim

to be placed in the rank of Saint was under consideration, having applied to a certain Father for his vote and interest on the occasion, received the following answer a few days before his death: "Great servant of God, heal me.—As you do by me, I will do by you.—If you obtain the recovery of my health, I will canonize you," *Ganganelli's Letters*. Lett. 105. Our correspondent applies it to the case before us.—"Mess. Grieve and Macdowal, assist us.—"As you do by us, we will do by you.—If you obtain a majority for our recovery, by joining us, we will allow your votes to be valid."—*Et vice versa*, says the Lawyer.

Friday last, was executed at Ayr, pursuant to the sentence of the Circuit Court of Justiciary, Matthew Hay, convicted of administering poison to a whole family, as mentioned in former papers. He walked with great firmness and composure to the place of execution, and had not been there a minute, before he ordered the executioner to do his duty. In consequence, the unhappy man was immediately turned off, in presence of a greater number of spectators than ever were remembered to have been seen at that place, on any similar occasion.

A few days before the vessel, just arrived in Clyde, left New York, a vessel had arrived from Jamaica, which she left on the 25th of July, the Captain of which reported, that they fully expected a visit from the French and Spaniards, and that all the merchant ships which were preparing to sail for Britain, have been ordered by the Governor to assemble at Port Royal, as the place of greatest safety. By a ship which arrived last week from St Kitt's, we learn, that Rodney had ordered his ships of the line upon some secret expedition. Letters by the ship from New York mention, that several regiments had received orders to hold themselves ready at a moment's warning; but that they were totally ignorant upon what expedition they were to be sent.

The Jamaica fleet, consisting of thirty sail, have had a most narrow and dangerous escape, arising, as has since appeared, from the injurious and absurd practice in this country of permitting policies upon their political and public transactions, whatever be the nature or importance of them. The underwriters in London had assured that the Jamaica fleet would set sail on or before the first of August. This information was immediately conveyed to the continent, and proper reports were consequently transmitted by them to their fleets in the West Indies, for keeping a proper and vigilant look-out about the time described. The effect had nearly answered their expectations; for the Jamaica fleet had proceeded as far as Fort St Nicholas, before they were apprized of their danger, or knew any thing of the trap that was laid for them. They received information there, however, that a large part of Mont. Guichen's Squadron was upon the watch, within a few leagues, and that they must certainly be intercepted if they proceeded one day's journey farther. They took this salutary counsel, and returned to Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Spanish Town, Jamaica, to his brother in London, dated Aug. 4. 1780.

"The expedition fleet arrived the first of this month, which with the reinforcement from Sir George Rodney's Squadron, amounted to ten sail of the line. We have been for some time past in expectation of a visit from the French and Spaniards, but our force at the windward has kept them in awe; the latter were refused to land their troops on the French islands, owing to their having a fever, which has carried off near one third of the number sent from Spain. The French and Spanish fleets are now parted, and our ships have taken ten of their transports, with near a thousand troops on board, and one of the armed merchantmen has taken a Spanish ship of war, of 18 guns, and brought her in here.

"Commodore Wallingham has the command of the naval force for the expedition against the Spaniards, and stays here but a few days."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Brussels, to his friend in Edinburgh, Sept. 25.

"I cannot attempt to give you any detail of the things I have seen and heard in the different countries I have been in. English politics are at present the great subject of speculation through all Europe. Last year, they tell us they considered our fall as inevitable. But, our struggles and successes this campaign have struck them with astonishment. The French endeavour to impress people with the idea that it is a contest of power between two great nations, in order to derive credit from the character of coping with the strength of Britain.

"Whenever I have heard them hold this language, I have never failed to remind them, that they fight with the assistance of one-fifth of the British subjects, that they have involved in their quarrel against us, one of the most powerful potentates of Europe; that they have spared no pains in attempting to league the other nations of Europe against us; and that, by money and intrigue, they have attempted to ruin our credit in foreign countries.

"It is the opinion of many sensible foreigners, that England has of late neglected negotiation too much. German wars had become so unpopular in England, that the German politics have of late never attracted her attention; and the most interesting changes have taken place without her advice being asked, or her opposition dreaded. Many things have been hinted at for retrieving our affairs. The hope of Austria has been the old ally of England. Its present connection with France will not prevent the Emperor from refusing those possessions which were formerly wrested from his family by France. He is bent on establishing an East India Company, and opening the port of Antwerp, two measures which the Dutch and French will interpose themselves to prevent. This may prove the subject of alliance. Another equally interesting may be formed with Russia. Some footing in the Mediterranean, in the East or West Indies, or America, would secure her assistance. A powerful obstacle to such an alliance at any former period is now removed: For, I am well informed, that the purpose of the late journey of the Emperor to Russia has been to enter into the most firm alliance with that court against the Turks, who now cease to be formidable.

"I have been just informed, that the French Ambassador at our residence here, that the French army was blocked up at Rhede Island, and would probably be obliged to surrender. If this is true, you will have heard it before this reaches you."

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R, Post Office, Strathairn, Oct. 13. 1780.

YESTERDAY, about two o'clock in the afternoon, came into the Cairn, the sloop Swallow, Edward Martin master, from Greenock, who says, that a few hours before, he was chased betwixt the Fair Head on the Irish coast, and the Point of Corral on the Scotchland, by two vessels, the one a cutter, and the other a lugger, which he supposed to be enemies: That they gave over the chase when about Mid Channel, and stood back for the Fair Head. The Ranger Admiralty cutter, mounting 18 guns, happened very luckily to be lying in the Cairn when the Swallow arrived, upon which, without loss of time, she failed in quest of them.—You will please insert this in your paper, that the trading people may be on their guard.

I am, yours, &c.

WM. MACNISH.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

S I R,

NOTHING, perhaps, contributes more to the honour of mankind in general, or of individuals in particular, than the building of charitable edifices. But the benevolent persons, who erect hospitals for the recovery of the poor labouring under disease, deserve particular praise; and the more so, as the motive they have in view is the removal of those unlucky peoples disorders, which not only make their lives miserable to them, but render them a burden to their country, their relations, and themselves. Of all these in this country, the Royal Infirmary of this city is most extensively useful. Any person that has had an opportunity of seeing how many of their fellow-creatures have been cured of most troublesome and painful diseases, will not doubt the truth of this assertion. There are others, indeed, whose complaints it is not in the power of art altogether to remove; yet these are there often so far palliated, as not only to be supportable, but, in comparison of their former state, desirable. How many of these poor wretches, with hearts filled with gratitude, shed a tear, at the remembrance of a late worthy man, who, of all the good actions he did to this city, his having had to great a share in building of this house, is, in my opinion, not only the most considerable, but the most beneficial.

His fallen accumulation done, et fugat inani sonore.

But to come to my point. Any person, I suppose, will allow me, that the funds belonging to the Royal Infirmary are by no means very considerable; and, at the same time, that there is a great addition made to them by the gentlemen coming from all the quarters of the world, for the benefit of attending the University here. I imagine nobody will deny, that the sum of three guineas, paid annually by every one of these that attend there, is not a trifling sum. I do not deny but that the students of medicine, who think proper to attend the Infirmary, will derive benefit from doing so. They have an opportunity of being present at the operations, hearing the medical and chirurgical prescriptions, and seeing the patients. These are, indeed, advantages, but still most of them lose a very principal advantage; I mean, that they have not an opportunity of being present at the dissections of these persons who may chance to die in the hospital, and whose friends desire, or consent, to have them opened. This, every one knows, must be a very material loss to all of them, particularly to those who intend to practise surgery. These dissections are huddled over by the clerks, &c. and none are permitted to be present but themselves, and a few of their intimates; and, for my part, I do not think that the gentlemen, who at present fill these offices, are to blame;—their predecessors did so, and they were taught no better. How are times altered, since the death of the late celebrated Professor Monro, who was himself always present on these occasions, and demonstrated every morbid part to the spectators! Then was the Infirmary worth the attending, and then did a number attend it.

What I would then propose is, this. That the Managers of the Infirmary would take this matter into their consideration; and that they would direct the Surgeon's clerk to put up a line in the students room, intimating that there is to be a dissection of such a person, at such a time, also specifying the disorder the patient was supposed to labour under, with a general plan of the curative treatment.

This would not only be a great advantage to the students, but likewise to the funds of the hospital; for I am absolutely certain, that if this was the case, a far greater number would attend it than there really does, as matters now stand. What is here requested is not a new proposal neither; for, if I am not much mistaken, it is expressly mentioned in the statutes, that "the students shall be allowed to be present at the operations, dissections, &c."

And now, Sir, to conclude: I well know that you never refuse a place to any thing in your paper, that you imagine will be attended with the smallest good consequence. I confess, therefore, that the knowledge of this circumstance was the reason that induced me to trouble you with these lines; being myself (as I hope you will be) thoroughly persuaded, that if what is here proposed should ever happen, it would be attended with advantages to many, and disadvantages to none. If, therefore, you will be kind enough to insert this in your next night's paper, you will greatly oblige many of my friends, but particularly, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JUVENIS STUDIOUS.

Edin. Oct. 6.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.			
Ships.	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Oct. 13. Jean, Peggy.	Douglas, Lamont.	Limerick, Belfast.	fish, goods.
SAILING.			
13. Governor Dalling, Cochrane.	Moore, Bolton.	Jamaica, St Kitts.	goods, goods.

To be SOLD, by Private Agreement.

The good Sloop the ISOBEL, at Kinghorn, about sixty tons burden, more or less, five years old, &c. for either the service of coasting trade, and is at present ready for use, being very completely fitted.

The ISOBEL is now in the harbour of Portgordon. Intend a purchaser will apply to Mr. Smith in Kinghorn, who will show the inventory, and inform as to particulars. Due to be repaid.



A CATTLE MARKET,

To be continued as formerly, at DOWN,

Upon the 21d of October, O. S. which answers to the 2d of November New Style.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Down, being solicited by a good part of the Dealers in Black Cattle, both in the Highlands and South of Scotland, to advertise in the public papers, that the advertisement some time ago seen in the papers, of the Market being carried from Down to Stirling, is without any foundation, and no such thing ever was intended by the principal dealers; for which the dealers give the following reasons: That when the market was held at Stirling, the roads was so strait and dirty, and the harsh treatment that their cattle received at the entry of the market or custom-place, so that after the cattle passed Down, the sellers saw their cattle so abused, that they could not show them to any advantage; which consequently was as bad for the purchasers, as the cattle, being so abused with sweat, mire, and clay, rendered it impossible for the seller to keep them up either for fall or wintering. And therefore both sellers and buyers were laid under the necessity of applying to the Right Honourable James Earl of Moray, proprietor of the Lordship of Down, for a proper place for their cattle to stand on. The Costs of Down being then pitched upon, as the most advantageous spot the dealers knew of for a cattle market, as the ground whereon they were to stand was a dry foil, and both large and wide, with a large muir upon the north side, and parks commodiously situated all around; and also the road leading to and from the said place was very easy and agreeable, without trouble or molestation. While a petition the noble Earl complied with, and ordered his factor in the place, Mr James Moir, to grant a lease to all dealers in black cattle, to report to and from the said market, for the space of twenty-one years, without custom or toll. Agreeable to the said grant, many of the dealers bound and obliged themselves, their heirs, &c. upon stamped paper, to stand in the Crofts of Down with their cattle, upon the second and third days of November yearly; which they have hitherto done. And notwithstanding the people in Stirling alledge that they were petitioned to make a trial to remove the market, by some of the dealers, which we have not the least ground to believe, because most part of the dealers, both Scots and English, that used to frequent this market, have either taken or bespoke grass for their cattle, as usual; and indeed it would be some what strange to see dealers, after petitioning his Lordship, the late Earl of Moray, and the grant given by him to them, return back to Stirling, encounter again with their narrow passages and dirty roads, and pay 1 s. sterling upon the score of custom, both to buyer and seller, and confine themselves in a narrow scanty park, which is at present under tack; and the inhabitants obliged to go through and take subscriptions, in order to defray the damage done the tackman for the cattle stance, which, no doubt, if they could get the market once fixed, they would bring themselves under no such obligation in time coming. At same time it is well known, that there is not a tenth part of the cattle that stands at Down laid under the necessity of going through Stirling; and it would be a hardship for the bulk and body of such a market to pay 1 s. for each score, when so few is obliged to go that way.

Signed, by order of the inhabitants,

JOHN BURNS.

PETER SWITH.

JOHN M'FARLANE.

WALTER PATTERSON.

N. B. There is still five years of his Lordship's grant to run; and notwithstanding, we have made application to his Lordship for another new lease, and we are positively assured by his factor, that it will not meet with a refusal.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EDINBURGH, 25th September 1780.

WHEREAS, upon the morning of Saturday

last, the 21d instant, about four o'clock, sundry persons on foot, and one on horseback, armed, were observed coming from Prince Street towards the New Bridge; and having been accosted by some officers of the revenue, they immediately turned back and fled; but the horse being overtaken by JOHN WILLIAMSON, land-carriage waiter at Leith, one of the officers, and he attempting to stop it, and make a seizure of a burden upon it of prohibited goods, he was attacked by its rider, or some other person in company, and before any other of the officers could come up to his assistance, beat and wounded in a cruel manner, that he died a few hours thereafter, leaving behind him a wife and three helpless children, one of whom blind from his infancy.—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, do hereby offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS STERLING to any person or persons other than the actual offender, who shall give notice to them of the person guilty of the said murder, so as he may be brought to justice.—The money to be paid by the Receiver General of the Customs, on conviction of the offender.

By order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILIPS, Secretary.

SALE of a HOUSE and PIECE of GROUND.

TO be SOLD within the British Colledge, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon.

That DWELLING-HOUSE, all within itself, consisting of two storeys,—having, in the ground floor, a parlour, closet, and kitchen;—and in the second floor, a dining-room, with a closet off the same, and a bed room;—and also, a PIECE of WASTE GROUND at the end of the house, about 10 feet by 11;—lying in the southside of the Park called NICOLSON'S PARK, on the west side of Nicol's Street, belonging in property to Alexander Johnston, sometime merchant in Edinburgh, thereafter brewer in Nicol's Street, now soldier in his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment of South Fencibles.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Campbell merchant, head of the Cowgate, Edinburgh, trustee for Alexander Johnston's creditors, who will show the title-deeds,—and with whom the creditors of the said Alexander Johnston are desired forthwith to lodge notes of their claims, and oaths of verity thereon, that a state may be prepared, in order to a division of the funds for their payment.



Mr SPENCE Dentist, Piccadilly, London, begs leave to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, &c. his POWDER and LOTION, for the Teeth and Gums, which will in future be sold, wholesale and retail, only by J. ANDERSON, perfumer, No. 41, Pall-mall, London; also in retail by WILLIAM RAEBURN Perfumer, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, price 2 s. 6 d. Proper brushes, invented by Mr Spence, to be had at the same places.

To the ARMY and NAVY, and the PUBLIC in general.

By the KING'S PATENT. ANDREWS'S New Invented POWDER, for cleaning Woollen Cloth of every kind and all colours.

THIS Powder is the most cleanly, as well as the most effectual composition ever yet discovered for cleaning Woollen Cloth; it instantly removes every kind of spot, even paint, although it may have been dried in for several weeks, without leaving the smallest trace behind. It is so easily used, that clothes which are only faded require very little trouble to clean them, and it is brushed out as readily as the dust after a day's wear. It being used dry does not make the cloth appear rough; but on the contrary, if the cloths are carefully brushed with the grain, they will be as smooth as when new. It is particularly recommended to the gentlemen of the army and navy, as it makes white and buff coloured cloth and kerseys appear as beautiful as new; and will clean scarlet, blue, &c. to admiration.—It is also recommended for the linings of carriages, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail (only) by the patentee, J. ANDREWS perfumer, No. 41, Pall Mall, London; also, in retail, by WILLIAM RAEBURN PERFUMER, Bridge-street, Edinburgh. Price 2 s. a box. Proper brushes may be had at the same places.

Some Particulars of the LIFE of Mr HENRY LAURENS, late President of the American Congress, and now a Prisoner in England.

MR HENRY LAURENS was born about the year 1730, in the province of South Carolina, whither his family had fled from the persecutions of the Protestants in France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. His father was a saddler in Charlestown, and wished to breed his son Harry to the same business. The young man, however, finding the exercise of a mechanical employment in no way fitted to his ambition or genius, soon deserted it, and applied himself to commerce. In this line, his success was equal to his most sanguine wishes. Fortune smiled upon his industry, and loaded him with riches. He was clear, regular, and indefatigable in business, and uniformly maintained the character of being honest in his dealings; though, at the same time, he was always reckoned, what is not very respectable among merchants, a keen, sharp, and strict man.

The industry of Mr Laurens was not solely directed to the acquisition of wealth; it was equally exerted in the pursuit of knowledge. From the general want of the proper establishments for the instruction of youth in Carolina, and from the particular cramped situation of Mr Laurens in the first part of his life, his early education was very limited. But after his circumstances became more affluent, by the vigour of his own exertions, and that unremitting attention which forms a remarkable part of his character, he acquired a fund of miscellaneous literature, which would have done honour to more extensive opportunities than he ever possessed. It is remarkable, however, that the knowledge which is gained in manhood, and in a decline of life, when no solid foundation has been previously laid in youth, is seldom very beneficial to its possessor. Men, who have not been early habituated to study and reflection, hardly ever attain the faculty of generalising their ideas, and of condensing, if I may say so, a whole science into a single theorem. Their knowledge is for the most part nothing more than a mere collection of facts, without a common principle to bind them together: It is like the loose state of the sand, and the lime, which enter into the composition of mortar, before water is added to form them into a solid and durable mass. Such in a great measure is the state of Mr Laurens's knowledge, and for the reason I have assigned, his want of a regular and liberal education when young. There is another circumstance in his character, which may perhaps be traced to the same cause. It is this—His address is so replete with industrious civility; he is so attentive to those with whom he converses, and so careful lest an improper word or expression should escape him, that a man of plain honesty and diffidence is infallibly led to conceive Mr Laurens had some design upon him, that he wished to conceal something from his view, which he would readily see, were it not artfully shaded. By different men, this behaviour is differently thought of and denominated. The weak and ignorant judging of him from this circumstance, call him affable and wise; the more discerning think him insinuating and cunning. He certainly wants that sincere, open manliness of manner, which a liberal education, natural good sense, and a consciousness of integrity, always confer upon their possessor.

Few incidents occur in the life of Mr Laurens prior to the passing of the Stamp-act. He had indeed been created, during the last war, a Provincial Colonel, and had been sent on an expedition against the Indians; but his military feats were not of importance enough to attract public notice. When the Ministry attempted to enforce the Stamp-act in America, Mr Laurens drew upon himself the hatred of the populace of Charlestown, by declaring their opposition to the act to be illegal and unconstitutional. They threatened him with the effects of their resentment, but were afterwards induced by persuasion to leave him unmolested. The repeal of the Stamp-act soon followed, and the animosities to which it had given rise, either disappeared, or for a while lay dormant. But success had now emboldened the Americans; it had enlarged their views and ambition, and made them look forward to new and distant triumphs. They demanded a repeal of the duties on glass, paints, &c. and threatened they would import no goods from this country if they were refused. They were refused, and they accordingly embraced the non-importation scheme. Mr Laurens at first shewed himself averse to this measure; but when he saw that the different colonies were no longer to try their strength by separate contending with the mother country, but were to concentrate their scattered powers by forming a General Congress, he eagerly entered into a scheme which he had formerly reprobated. Such stability was now given to the proceedings of the factious Colonies, that even a man of Mr Laurens's prudence and wariness thought it no longer unsafe to strengthen them by his approbation and concurrence. In this, as in the former struggle, the Americans came off victorious.

When things began to assume a more settled appearance after the non-importation agreement was annulled, Mr Laurens left Carolina, and came over to Europe. He remained about three years out of America, the greatest part of which he spent in England. In the beginning of 1775 he returned to Charlestown in time enough to fan the kindling flame of rebellion. His wealth, his knowledge of trade, his well known industry and assiduity in every scheme he entered into, and the information he had acquired from his residence in England, rendered him a most valuable acquisition to the American cause, and marked him out as the most proper person the Carolinians could elect to be President of their Provincial Congress. But even here his habitual caution, and even cunning, were not laid aside; for notwithstanding the decisive part which his actions demonstrated he had taken in the grand dispute, he still pretended to the loyalists that he was averse to the measures which the Americans were pursuing, and that for his part he was absolutely forced into them by his countrymen. He dreaded the vengeance of Britain if he should prove successful, and thought to elude it by this shallow artifice.

From this period the history of Mr Laurens became an object of the attention of Europe, and is accordingly contained in all the prints of the time. It will be therefore sufficient to say, that soon after his being chosen President of the Provincial Congress of Carolina, he was sent as a Delegate from that province to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; that in 1777 he was elected President of the Continental Congress; and that, while he was President, the infamous convention at Saratoga was entered into between Gates and Burgoyne. These things are yet recent; and this nation, moreover, still boils with indignation at American treachery in the refusal of Congress to fulfil the terms concluded upon by their own General, disgraceful as they were to this country. But few of us know that Mr Laurens was the principal, if not the original, adviser of this breach of the faith of nations. He even added insult to injury; for instead of telling us openly, and with a manly confidence, that as the safety of the people was paramount to all conventions and stipulations between individuals, the troops could not be allowed to leave America, as this event would enable us to make such vigorous exertions as would probably destroy their beloved scheme of independence; he attempted to lie, that what he had done was agreeable to the established notions of right, and this in a train of argument which its absurdity rendered unanswerable. It would have been as difficult to prove the truth of an axiom of Euclid, as to demonstrate the falsehood of the reasons which Mr Laurens published to the world in vindication of his conduct.

SALE of a SHARE in the Alloa Glass-House.

THAT upon Wednesday the 8th day of November next, there will be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the house of Mrs Haig printer in Alloa, betwixt the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon, ONE SHARE of the CAPITAL STOCK in the GLASS-HOUSE COMPANY established at ALLOA.—The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Burn writer in Alloa.

For Kingston, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Island, JAMAICA.

THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Master,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to sail with the first West India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE VETICH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Master at Leith.

For CHARLESTOWN, THE SUSANNA, Daniel Cumming master, will be ready to take on board goods by the first of November, and clear to sail by the 20th. For freight or passage, apply to David Elliot and Co. merchants, Glasgow, or to Captain Cumming at Port-Glasgow. The Susanna's force is 24 guns, six, nine, and eighteen pounders, and will have sixty men.

By order of the Right Honourable The LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, and COUNCIL of the CITY of EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be SET, on Wednesday the 18th of October next, at four o'clock afternoon, within the High Council-House, by public roup, for two years, commencing at the term of Martinmas 1780, The following BRANCHES of the

CITY of EDINBURGH's COMMON GOOD,

- I. Impost on Wine, and Merk per Pack.
- II. Weigh-house of Edinburgh, and Leather Market, with the Customs of the Still-ward in the Grass-market, for weighing of hay.
- III. Weigh-house of Leith.
- IV. House of Muir, and Sheep-flakes.
- V. Lawn and Fleth Market and Tallow-trone.
- VI. Poultry and Bread Market, and Veal-boards.
- VII. Meal and Corn Markets.
- VIII. Fruit Market and Fruit Metts.
- IX. Shod Carts and Causeway-mail.
- X. Fish Market.
- XI. New Fleth Market in Leith.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City-clerks Chamber.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, THE Farm of WEST BALHAGARTIE, in the parish of Garwick, consisting of about an hundred and forty Scots acres, included in two separate pieces.

The whole has been in grass for these ten years past, and in the natural possession of Mr Scott of Brotherton, the proprietor, to whom any person inclining to take it may apply for the rent and other particulars.

LANDS in FIFE to be LET;—and CATTLE CORN, and FODDER, to be SOLD.

TO LET, by roup, at the house of Lathrisk, near Falkland, on Wednesday the 25th October current, for a term of years,

- I. The Lands of FREUCHIE, consisting of about 250 acres, either in one or more lots as officers shall incline.
- II. The Farm of LOCHNARY, consisting of 17 inclosures.
- III. The MAINS of LATHRISK, from 130 to 200 acres, as officers shall incline.
- IV. Several INCLOSURES, for tillage for one year.

These lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and lie within a mile of Falkland.

And, on Thursday the 26th current, to be SOLD, by public roup, THE WHOLE STOCKING upon these Farms, consisting of Work Horses, breeding Mares and Foles, Colts and Fillies, a very handsome Bay Mare fit for the road, and remarkably quiet, a Pair of young Bay Chaise-Mares, a number of Milch Queys and Calves of the best kind, Working Oxen, Fat Cattle, and a considerable number of Sheep, consisting of fat Widders from three to six years old, and Stock-Ewes fit for holding or killing. And also, the LABOURING UTENSILS upon the said farms.

And, on Friday the 27th current, a considerable quantity of CORN and FODDER; consisting of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pease, and Hay; also some Fields of Turnips.

The roup to begin each day at eleven o'clock forenoon. The usual credit to be given, or discount for ready money.

SALE OF LANDS.

By ADJOURNMENT. To be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn at Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 1st of November next, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of KINGSGRANGE, comprehending the lands of Nether Kilwhannidy, mill and fishings in the water of Urr, together with the lands of Marlemont, the first lying in the parish of Urr, and the other two in the parish of Kirkpatrick Durham, and stewartry of Kirkcubright; all which belonged to the deceased Brigadier-General Patrick Gordon of King'sgrange.

The Lands of King'sgrange and Nether Kilwhannidy, pay of yearly gross rent,

And hold of the Crown for payment of 2 l. 9 s. 1 d. 2-12ths sterling, for the lands of Grange and Kilwhannidy holds blench. The stipend payable out of Grange is, in consequence of a late augmentation,

School salary,

And the proprietor has right to the teinds.

The Lands of Nether Kilwhannidy and Marlemont pay of yearly stipend, in consequence of a late augmentation,

They pay of school salary,

And the Lands of Kilwhannidy pay of the above-mentioned rent

195 l. 17 s. Sterling. The lands of Marlemont pay 60 l. of rent; and the proportion of stipend payable therefore is 2 l. 17 s. 2 d. 3-12ths, and of school salary 5 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; so that the proportion of the stipend payable for Nether Kilwhannidy is 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. 5-12ths, and of school salary 12 s. 10 d. 2-12ths. The lands of Marlemont hold fee of a subject superior, and have right to the teinds, for all which a feu-duty of 4 s. 3 d. Sterling is payable.

If the lands are to be exposed in parcels, the lands of Grange and Ward Meadow are to be the first parcel, containing about 486 Scots acres mostly arable, and Nether Kilwhannidy the second, containing about 470 Scots acres mostly arable, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent; and the lands of Marlemont, containing about 143 Scots acres mostly arable, and in which there is plenty of marle, are to be the third parcel, and are to be exposed at 20 years purchase of the free rent.

The lands of Grange are pleasantly situated in the finest place of the country, upon the banks of the river of Urr, where there is plenty of salmon, within 14 measured miles of Dumfries, within a mile of the military road leading thence, and to Port Patrick, and within three or four miles of the Dub of Haff or Dalbeatic, upon the river Urr, where there is a harbour, and any quantity of lime may be imported and a good road is made for leading the same. There is a neat fma, mansion-house and office-houses, and a good quantity of thriving oil trees, besides new plantations. The valued rent of the lands hold of the Crown is 694 l. Scots, and the valued rent of Marlemont is 53 l. Scots. The lands of Grange are returned to a ten merk, and the lands of Kilwhannidy to a five merk land, prior to the 1681, so are two unexceptionable freehold qualifications.

The rental, value, and deductions, are judicially proven in a process before the Court of Session, so the accuracy thereof may be depended upon; and the lands are all free of tack, except three farms, viz. Waulk Mill, which expires at Whitsunday 1781, Knocknean, which expires at Whitsunday 1782, and Merkland, which expires at Whitsunday 1783 the rents of which amount only to 80 l. per annum.

The rental, articles of roup, inventory of the title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and the title-deeds themselves, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, New-street; and copies of these particulars to be seen in the hands of James Graham writer in Dumfries; and as the proprietor often resides at Grange, he will be ready to show the estate to any intended purchaser.

AN ANNUITY to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, an ANNUITY of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling, payable half yearly, upon the life of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop of Craigie, with some years Arrears; for all which an adjudication is led over Sir Thomas's estate. Apply to John Innes writer to the signet.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of November 1780, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and thire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. Sterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. Sterling. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in the County of Forfar.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 17th day of November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Tannadycie, Lentrathen, and Glenisla, and thire of Forfar, the yearly free rent of which is about 1715 l. Sterling. There is a progressive rise of rent on different farms, which in the year 1786, advances the whole about 80 l. Sterling; a considerable part of the cess and school salary is paid by the tenants; and there is a vast number of services and carriages not rented, which, at the ordinary conversions, would amount to about 50 l. Sterling per annum. The lands lie mostly contiguous in the rich and agreeable country of Strathmore, about three miles from Forfar, nine from Brechin, and much the same distance from Cupar of Angus, all good market towns.

The estate is very extensive and improvable, having inexhaustible marle and moss, the first of which, for many years past, has produced about 200 l. the last about 50 l. per annum; and a large muir in the neighbourhood of the marle; of which, on a legal division, the greatest part will fall to this estate. The mains of Kinnordy and Invercarity are inclosed with stone dykes, or ditches and hedges; and there is both at Kinnordy and Invercarity a great deal of thriving planting of different ages, and a good deal of it fit for cutting.

There is a most excellent mansion-house at Kinnordy, fit to accommodate any family, with a complete set of offices entirely new; a large kitchen garden, and good pigeon-house.

The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling the proprietor to two votes at elections for members of Parliament, and partly of subjects superiors, for payment of small feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

The lands will be exposed to sale either in cumulo, or in lots, as purchasers shall incline.

If in lots, as follows:

LOT I.

The Mains and Manor-place of KINNORDY, with the policy, garden, and offices; the Lands of Little Invercarity-end, Catlawmill, Meikle Mill, and Mill-Lands; the lands of Clockmill, Ballyrie, Lockdrum, Mid-brace, Balfordbrae, Cowlawk, Meikle Cramond Inch, and Mossie Parks, whereof the free rent, including 200 l. for marle, 50 l. for moss, and 20 l. or thereby for feu-duties, is 851 l.—On the Mains is a great deal of planting, valued at 1400 l. Sterling, and about 300 acres besides at Clune-Hill, inclosed, and planted in a very thriving way, and valued at 15 l. per annum, but not rented.

The lands lie in the parish of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty; but superiorities in the parish of Tannadycie, to the extent of a freehold qualification, will be disposed to the purchaser of this lot.

LOT II.

The MAINS of INVERCARITY, with the tower, fortalice, and inclosures; the lands of Crieff, and hill thereof; parks of Lintlay, and Birkhill, Corn-mill and Lint-mill, Mill-lands, Sparrowdrum, Greenmyre, Muirhouses, and Wester Shealhill, lying in the parish of Kirriemuir; And the lands of Turfachie, Drumhead, Well-bank, Cossacks, and Dunipark, with the Corn-mill and Waulk-mill, lying in the parish of Tannadycie, opposite to Invercarity, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 417 l.—This lot lies in a fine sporting country, has a great deal of thriving planting on it, exceeding 1500 l. Sterling in value, and a right of salmon fishing on the South Esk for above a mile on both sides of the river. At the junction of the Esk, Prosen, and Carity, stands the old castle, which, with some additions, would accommodate a private family. The situation is remarkably beautiful and romantic, and commands an extensive prospect of the strath down to Brechin and Montrose.—The lands hold partly of the Crown, entitling to a freehold-qualification, and partly of a subject superior, for a small feu-duty.

LOT III.

MEAMS, Milln thereof, and Mill-lands, Balnagarro, Chapelton, Dykehead, and Caldhame, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 176 l. On this lot is a thriving plantation of about 36 Scots acres of ground. The lands are very improvable, lie near the marle, and the thriving village of Kirriemuir, and hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT IV.

The lands of OVER and NETHER MEGGIES, in the parish of Kirriemuir, the free-yearly rent whereof is about 79 l. The lands are of an excellent soil, in the neighbourhood of marle, and have a large improvable property muir adjacent to them, not rented. The markets of Kirriemuir stand there; tent-meal is drawn by the proprietor, and his tenants pay no custom.

LOT V.

The Lands of BALINTORE, Westertown, Langdrum, Burnside, and Easter Coull, lying in the parish of Lentrathen; the free-rent whereof is about 33 l. Sterling. These lands afford excellent pasture, are of considerable extent, and very improvable. They are to hold blanch of the purchaser of lot second.

LOT VI.

Lands of WESTMILL of GLENISLA, and milln thereof, Dalnac-bock, Easter and Wester Ward, and Dalchally, lying in the parish of Glenisla, whereof the free-rent is about 48 l. Sterling. The lands lie in the mouth of the Highlands, in a fine sporting country, and very proper for goat whey quarters, having a small dwelling-house lately repaired. They hold of a subject superior for payment of a small feu-duty.

LOT VII.

NEWTOWN PARKS, being fourteen in number, Little Park, Quarry, and Whammond's Foulds, whereof the yearly free-rent is about 106 l. Sterling. These inclosures lie hard by the town of Kirriemuir, on the declivity of the hill, have a beautiful exposure to the south; and might be fenced and builded on to great advantage, there being an excellent free-stone quarry in one of the inclosures, plenty of good water, and clumps of thriving firs belonging to them. In the view of accommodating purchasers, it is proposed to expose each park by itself.

The title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Gordon clerk to the signet, to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson, Esq; accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, persons inclining to purchase may apply between the day of sale.

The overseer at Kinnordy will shew the homie and different lots of the estate.